If you want today's news today you can find it only in The Star.

Awaiting the Vote on Cuba in the

SPANISH HAVE ABOUT COCLED CFF

House of Representatives.

Little or No Talk of War Now to

WEYLER A DISAPPOINTMENT

Be Heard.

MADRID, Spain, April 6.-The result of the vote on the question of the attitude of the United States toward Cuba, which, it is understood here, is to be taken on the United States Senate's resolutions in the House of Representatives today, was anxiously awaited here.

In any case, it is pointed out, hostilities in Cuba must soon cease on account of the approach of the rainy season, and no further reinforcements worth mentioning will be sent until the month of September. But the war department is making extensive preparations in this connection, and four ironclads and several torpedo boats are ready to sail at short notice from Ferrol in order to take part in the blockade of the coasts of Cuba should the insurgents be recognized as belligerents. The general opirion here, however, is that the question as to how and when the United States will intervene in Cuba will be left for President Cleveland, and it is believed that the latter will only, at least as a preliminary, offer the friendly offices of the United States in the matter, while intimat-ing that other steps may be taken should the offer be refused.

Spanish Cabinet in Session.

The Spanish cabinet will be in session today from about the time the United States Congress assembles until the vote in the House of Representatives is taken. Later. it is understood, the ministers will be summoned by the queen regent and the whole

matter will be discussed.

Although some of the newspapers declare that a crisis is at hand, the fact remains that the people are almost entirely calmed down, and that little or no war talk is to be heard. The military and naval preparations being made by the war department and admiralty are more in the nature of precautionary measures, the ultimate ob-ject of which is the further and still more energetic prosecution of the campaign against the insurgents. There is no inten-tion to defy the United States or to do anything calculated to inflame popular feeling, although should it become necessary to do so, it is understood that the Spanish people will respond with enthu-slasm to the call to arms in defense of Cuba, and that Spanish blood and treasure will flow to the utmost in the efforts which will be made to uphold the honor of the

Havana Defenses Strengthened.

The defenses of Havana have been greatly strengthened recently by the addition to have been thrown up on the land side, and everything possible has been done to make that place capable of withstanding a combined attack by sea and land. The Spanish troops in Cuba now number about 150,000 men of all arms, all the important towns and ports are strongly garrisoned, and as a proof of this it is pointed out that the insurgents have not been able to capture a city of any note, although the war has lasted over a year.

Disappointed With Weyler.

In spite of the fact that It has been officially denied here and at Havana that Capt. Gen. Weyler has tendered his resignation, or is to be recalled, all classes of people express surprise that the general has been able to accomplish so little since he assumed command in Cuba. Most peoagainst Gen. Weyler in the United States. would look upon his recall under the pres-ent circumstances as being very much in the nature of a humiliation and back-down on the part of Spain, and this might lead to serious results here.

Reform for Cuba.

But amidst all the clouds there is a feeling struggling for official recognition that in arbitration there is a way out of all such difficulties, and that with mutual concessions and the use of diplomacy of a high order some arrangements may be arrived at which will give satisfaction to all con-Cuba, it is asserted, all claims to the con-

trary, could hardly, under any circum-stances, enter the sisterhood of the United States in this generation, and it is not admitted here that the people of the United States would be willing to declare war on Spain in order to bring about such an addition to the number of states in the Union There remains, therefore, the plan of giving Cuba some measure of self-governm which may lead to a settlement of the in-ternal and external troubles which ruined Cuba for the time being, and which bid Under these circumstances the feeling of

apparent calm, mingled with anxiety, with which today's vote of the United States House of Representatives has been awaited can readily be understood.

DEATH RATHER THAN ARREST.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Twice within a week Chicago has furnished two sensational suicides. Several days ago a negro thief, while being pursued by the police, cut his throat from ear to ear with a razor just

upon the eve of capture. Yesterday morning a white man, while being pursued under exactly the same circumstances, drew a revolver and shot him-self through the head, falling dead at the feet of his horrified pursuers. A dance was in progress at a hall in 22d street when an clarm was raised that a thief was pursu ing his vocation in the cloak room. The hue and cry alarmed the man, and he broke from cover. Two officers, seeing the watchman endeavored to stop the man, but nose, causing him to draw back in fear, while the stranger turned his back to a fence and stood still. The officers came up on the run. There was a moment of suspense, then a sharp report, and the strange man fell forward on his face with a ragged hole in his head behind the right ear. There was nothing about the man's clothing that would lead to an identification.

BURIED UNDER RUINS.

Fatal Explosion in Mills at Ridge-

town, Ont. RIDGETOWN, Ont., April 6.-Just as the men had assembled in Watson Bros.' mill ready to begin work today, a terrific boller explosion tore the building into fragments Already two dead bodies, those of Daniel Leitch and A. B. Cunningham, have been extracted from the ruins, and it is believed

others are buried beneath the debris. Jonathan Butler is probably fatally in-jured, his arms being broken and legs hor-ribly lacerated. Wm. Watson and Thos. Shea are both injured in the head. At the present it is impossible to ascer-tain the full number of fatalities. The mills were the main industry of Ridge-lown.

They Consider Representative Patterson's Defeat Significant of Southern Feeling.

No. 13,445.

A Claim That Friends of the White Metal Will Control the Chicago Convention

Congressman Patterson's defeat for election as delegate to the national democratic convention by the voters of his district is pointed to by silver men as a further confirmation of their assertions that the south is solid for the white metal. Mr. Patterson has a district in Tennessee composed of four counties. In one of them is situated the city of Memphis. It has been supposed that the district was almost solid in backing Mr. Patterson's financial views, and the Congressman has pointed with pride to the district as one which was sure against the "silver craze." Two counties which have acted have adopted silver resolutions. The third is conceded by the "sound money" men to be the same way, and this gives the district and its delegates to the silverites. It is not known whether this means that Mr. Patterson will fail in getting a re-

White Metal Men Exultant.

The silver men are happy. They say that nearly all the county conventions held in the south and northwest the past week presage a silver victory at the Chicago convention. In Illinois it is claimed that every county which has acted (four) has declared for silver, betokening that the delegation from the state will be almost wholly that way. With Illinois, Iowa and part of Ohio with them, the silver men say they will control the national convention easily. They now consider that there is a splendid chance of getting Iowa, in view of the fact that ex-Governor Boies has practically anncunced himself in the race for the presidential nomination.

A Boom for Boies.

The Boies boom was begun in Washington last week, simultaneous with its appearance in the west, and is now making headway. It is backed by numerous southern members. They do not care so much for Boies as for the fact that he is the only out-and-out silver man in the race up to date. They have long been casting around for a good man, and think they nave found him. Boies, they say, is from the great west, which is deeply interested in the silver question. With a southern man for second place, the ticket would suit everybody.

Others Would Indorse Him. It is believed that should Boles be nominated, and there was every reason for confidence in him, the populists and silver party, which both meet at Chicago, would indorse him. This would solidify the silver people, and would give them the opportu-nity they have asked for and prayed for.

SAYS THERE WAS A PLOT.

Alleged Plan to Kidnap Cornelius Vanderbilt.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6.-George E. the armament of that place of a number of Gard, late chief of the Southern Pacific Los Angeles last night and gave publicity to a story of a plot to hold up the Vanderbilt special train and abduct Cornelius Vanderbilt.

"Shortly before the Vanderbilt party reached El Paso," said Mr. Gard, "I received a letter which detailed, in some degree, the plans of a gang of extremists for making money out of the kidnaping of Cornelius Vanderbilt. My informant was one of the gang, and in his letter to me he said he would continue to act in the role their movements and any further develop-

ments in their plans.
"From what I could judge by the letter the conspirators had at that time perfected no plans further than to agree among themselves to hold up the Vanderbilt special train at some point in the San Jcaquir valley and make the best haul that was possible. If no money was to be had any other way, Cornelius Vanderbilt was to be kidnaped and every one else in the

party was to be killed, if necessary, in the accomplishment of the end in view. "Just what steps were taken by the railroad company to prevent the hold-up after being warned by telegraph from Los Angeles I have not been fully advised. This side of Bakersfield the special train was run only during the day time, and it is barely possible that this precaution upset the plans of the conspirators. The train was not held up and Cornelius Van-cerbilt was not abducted. I am rather inclined to think that the men who con-cocted the plot became frightened into an abandonment of their plans."

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

Fainting Women Trampled on by the Crowd Eager to Escape.

CHICAGO, April 6.-Eighteen hundred persons were in the seats and aisles of the Second Baptist Church last night, and the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Lawrence was in the midst of an eloquent sermon when a blazing brand fell among the flowers which surrounded the pulpit. Instantly there was a rush for the door. Above the roar of the stampeded wor

shipers came the reassuring voice of Dr. Lawrence: "There is no danger," he cried. But the worshipers, distracted beyond centrol, did not pause. Again the pastor cried: "If you will resume your seats, I will finish my sermon," but as he uttered the last word the hyacinth at his side caught another blazing brand, and then the great chandeller, with its 105 lights, tottered to one side and a sheet of flame rolled over he pastor's head. Terrified worshipers waited for no fur-

ther counsel. They rushed through the aisles, climbed over the pews and were organist Howard Wells now attempted to quell the panic. The voice of the pastor was lost in the tumult, but the great roar of the organ could be still heard. Its

cf the organ could be still heard. Its melody, however, had no effect.

A woman, who lay upon the threshold, was being trampled upon when Patrolman Woolsey dragged her upon the steps. She was taken away bleeding and in a swoon by friends who were sumomned. Using force in some instances and calling to the people to take their time, the patrolman fought his way to the auditorium, where he picked up three other women who had picked up three other women who had fainted.

Sexton Allison, with several others, made their way to the attic, and had nearly ex-tinguished the flames when the firemen ar-rived. The sexton was severely burned while fighting the flames. The damage to the church is nominal. The injuries of those hurt in the rush for the street are

Consecration of Bishop Williams.

MARQUETTE, Mich., April 6.-Advices received here state that the date of consecration of Bishop G. Mott Williams has been fixed for May 1, and the place Detroit. The ceremony is to take place in Grace Church, with Bishop Thomas Davis presiding. The sermon will be preached by Bishop McLaren of Chicago. The bishops of Tennessee and Fon du Lac will be pres-

Foreign Exchanges Closed. LIVERPOOL, April 6.-It is a holiday today on the cotton, grain and provision ex-LONDON, April 6.—Today is a holiday of the stock exchange.

ANXIETY AT MADRID SILVER MEN JUBILANT A FARMERS' MARKET BRADLEY AND THEHA. P. A. COL. WM. R. MORRISON

Hearing on the Two House Bills for Its Establishment.

MR. CURTIS SPEAKS FOR THE FARMERS

Gen. Birney Presents the Claims of the Market Company.

A HEATED CONTROVERSY

The farmers' wholesale market question came up before the House District committee again today in a hearing upon the two pending bills, Nos. 1202 and 6262.

bill would be under the exclusive control of farmers. He is a farmer and trucker and constant attendant at the market. Last fall the Commissioners drove the farmers away from the sheds, and they are now compelled to stand out in the weather, which is a great hardship upon many. As a result of opposition to this action of the Commissioners sprang this bill. The projectors are not acting in behalf of the Washington Market Company, and he would accept any amendments to the bill which would prevent the market company obtaining control of the stock.

"How do you propose to prevent that?" asked Mr. Richardson. "By providing that no stockholder or di-rector of the Washington Market Company shall be eligible to subscribe for stock in the new corporation."

Mr. Richardson expressed doubt that such

provision would hold good in the courts. Mr. Curtis said the Commissioners' plans for an open shed on a wholesale market would not suit the farmers, as it would not furnish sufficient protection from the in-

clemency of the weather.

He said the farmers had secured thousands of signatures to petitions asking for the retention of the present protected

A Tennessee Market Master.

At the proposed farmers' market the dealings would be largely with the green grocers and city marketers. There would also be a small proportion of retail trade. Mr. Curtis was questioned as to the proposed incorporators of the market under bill No. 1202. He said they were all farmers, and while it was true that some of them were included without their consent, the majority of them would stick. "If you want a market for the farmers, interrupted a farmer present, "what ob

jection would you have to the one proposed by bill 6262?" "Because we could have the market conducted cheaper and more to our interests. For instance, we would have a market master appointed for his experience and ability, instead of a political appointee from Tennessee, as at present."

"Hold on, there; who is the man appointed from Tennessee?" asked Representative Richardson of Tennessee, in the tone of a man who had overlooked a bet. "What's his name? Where is he from? When was he appointed?" asked Mr. Richardson, "What's amid the laughter of the committee. When the answers were given Mr. Richardson sadly acknowledged that he did not know the man, and that somebody had stolen

Gen. Birney for the Market Company. Gen. William Birney then addressed the committee on behalf of the Washington Market Company. In response to a question by Chairman Babcock, Gen. Birney aid the sole object of the two bills is to obtain possession of a government reserva-tion worth half a million dollars. He said Washington market pays \$18,000 a year, in round numbers, to the governmen

The committee closely questioned Gen Birney upon the assessments and taxation "You are a stockholder in the company?"

"Ycs, I own a few shares."

"Have you ever returned it for taxation?" 'I suppose I have." "You ought to know, as you own the stock," suggested Judge Hulick.
"Well, really, the return was made so long ago I do not remember," replied Gen. Birney, as a general laugh went round the

committee.
"What I want to get at," said Judge Hu lick, "is that none of these stockholders pay a dollar of tax on their holdings." Continuing, Gen. Birney said the market company has paid into the District treasury since the granting of its charter in 1870 the sum of \$397,358, and in the same

period has paid only \$288,000 in dividends. Favoring Bill 6262. Mr. F. S. Hill-spoke in behalf of bill 6262, representing, he said, farmers of the adjacent country. He said the farmers of the Patuxent Planters' Club have agreed manimously that bill 1202 is a scheme of a private corporation, and they selected bill constructed for the protection of the farmers, to be under the control of the Commisioners. A portion of the shed is to be

left free, while other portions shall be rented to produce sufficient revenue to periment station at the Maryland Agricul-tural College favored bill 6262. He said the farmers in the adjacent portions of Maryland support this bill, and numero agricultural societies and farmers' ass ciations have indersed it. Prof. Miller spoke of the establishment of farmers' markets in Philadelphia and the successful markets in Philadelphia and the successful operation of them in behalf of the farmers.

Mr. R. B. Farquhar also spoke in behalf of bill 6262. He is a farmer of the neighboring section, and supplies produce to the city consumers. He referred to the necessity of providing a market, concurring in the arguments presented by other advocates of the bill

cates of the bill. A Heated Controversy.

Mr. Hazleton, ex-district attorney, made an appeal for another hearing on the subect, claiming there are facts which should te laid before the committee. "Whom do you represent?" asked Mr

John A. Baker. "The market company and the citizens of Washington," answered Mr. Hazleton. Mr. Baker objected to further hearing, and in the course of his remarks, said that both Mr. Hazleton and Gen. Birney, while acting as district attorney, "had been noted for their zeal in the interests of the

market company."
"And I am responsible for what I say,"

added Mr. Baker, turning to the two gen-tlemen addressed. After the hearing closed President Ordway of the market company demanded more time to present the market company's case, and a heated passage of words oc-curred between him and Mr. Baker. Mr. Baker said he was responsible for all he had uttered, and would hold himself responsible inside the committee room as out of it, while Mr. Ordway insisted that Mr. Baker was not responsible for any-

thing. A Good-Sized Judgment. The Court of Claims today rendered judgment for \$144,114, in favor of the state of New York, for the equipment of troops called for by President Lincoln.

NICE, April 6.-In the cruising race from here to Monaco and return today Ailsa

The Order Said Not to Have Indorsed Any

tioned-A Number Said to Be

A dispatch from Louisville stating that the A. P. A. had indorsed Gov. Bradley for the presidency ex ites some interest here on account of the idea it gives of the active participation of the A. P. A.'s in presidential politics. The indorsement of any one by the order would be through the ex-ecutive board, which recently met here

Several Acceptable Candidates Men-

on the Black List.

and in New York. The conference of the executive board or council was for the purpose of discussing presidential candidates. Their action was kept a secret, but the understanding was Mr. G. G. Curtis appeared in behalf of that they did not select a particular canhill No. 1202. The market proposed by this didate to support, but named particular

ones whom they would oppose.

Those supposed to know what the plans of the order are and to speak by the card as to the action of the council, say that Gov. Bradley may have been named among several whose nomination for the presi-dency would be acceptable to the order, but he was not selected as their candidate. very desirable candidate from an A. P. A. point of view, and Mr. Bradley's name might have been mentioned as another who would be acceptable. The one thing that tain of the candidates with their disap-

proval.

A leading A. P. A. man, speaking of the alleged indorsement of Bradley, said today:

"I do not think Bradley has been made the A. P. A. candidate. He is probably an A. P. A. If he had not been favored by the order he could not have been elected governor of Kertucky, and it is possible that the executive council, after adjourning to New York mentioned his name. ing to New York, mentioned his name among others acceptable to them. The disposition of the order is not to put up a man of their own for the nomination, but to use all their power to prevent the nomination of any one who is antagenistic to the principles they represent.

"The order proposes to take an active part in national politics, and a very large num-ber of the delegates to the St. Louis con-vention will be A. P. A. men. They will be very apt to defeat any man who is particularly repugnant to them, however strong he may seem. There will probably be some A. P. A. men in every state delegation. Some delegations will be solidly of that order, and there will be a varying proportion. tion of them from one or two in a delega-tion to a majority of it. No man who opposes certain propositions can get the sup-port of these delegates, and the order would oppose any nominee who has antagonized them.'

GEN. GROSVENOR'S FIGURES.

Mr. Aldrich Snys They Are Intended to Stiffen McKinley Followers. Speaking with a Star reporter of the estimate given out by Mr. Grosvener, claiming 275 McKinley delegates, now elected, Rep-

resentative Aldrich of Illinois said: "There can be but one purpose in giving out this weekly bulletin, and that to stiffen n the McKinley folowers. that the tide is beginning to turn in another direction. Of course, there is no law to prevent Grosvenor giving out anything that he chooses, and so long as he can get what he says published it will no doubt serve his purpose—it is but part of a well-organized campaign, and I must say does credit to the organization, for its purpose is to influence public opinion and bolster up the half-hearted and indifferent delegates who, though properly classed in the Mc-Kinley column for the present, perhaps, cannot be relied upon to stick unless they be assured that he is to be nominated on the first ballot, and you would be surprised to know how many there are of this kind

The Figures Unreliable.

"However, it is enough for me to say now, and my sources for reliable information are certainly the equal of Grosvenor's, that he has included at least eighty-five more delegates in his McKinley column than he is justified in doing, and that instead of there being 275 delegates for Mc-Kinley to date there are not to exceed 190. Why, the Chicago Times-Herald of Saturday last (a McKinley organ), which claims to be keeping close tab on the election of delegates, gives McKinley but 235 delegates, and in this list includes 16 from Mississippi, 17 from Georgia and 8 from Florida, nearly all of which are fairly disputed. It places the eight New Hampshire delegates in the 'unpledged' column, notwithstanding the unequivocal statement over their own signatures that they

are all for Mr. Reed.
"Grosvenor says, 'My claims in Texas,
Oklahoma and South Carolina differ from those of others who are figuring. Mine will be right absolutely or will be under the actual result.' What does he mean by 'will be?' I assert that his claims are

wrong, absolutely wrong, now.
"This iteration and reiteration may be getting a little tiresome to the public, but if Grosvenor will persist in setting up fig-ures which those who are in a position to know are prepared to disprove, he must expect to be called to account therefor. You may say in conclusion that Mr. Reed's friends continue to be satisfied with the general situation and are exceedingly hope ful of the outcome."

IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

McKinley Delegates, According Gen. Grosvenor's Information.

Representative Grosvenor today received telegram from a prominent republican of Columbia, S. C., stating that of the twelve delegates to the republican convention already elected from that state eleven are safely for McKinley, and one is in doubt. Four of them are instructed. The state convention tomorrow will probably intsruct the remainder, and the delegates to be elected Thursday will be McKinley men.

Today's Presidential Nominations. The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate:

Postmasters-Wm. H. Jordan, Brockton, Mass.; Martin F. Burns, Wollaston, Mass. Oliver P. Kendrick, West Brookfield, Mass.; John J. Whetton, Highlandville, Mass.; Henry A. Pope, Millton, Mass.; George W. Salisbury, Cazenovia, N. Y.; Charles J. Chism, Brighton, N. Y.; Truman Lewis, Sidney, N. Y.; E. F. Bogard, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Mary E. Gerety, Honesdale, Pa.; Wm. Rodearm, Harrisburg, Pa.; Lizzie K. Weber, North Wales, Pa.; Felix R. Shapley, Massillon, Ohio; Herman, Schulmerich, Hillsboro, Oreg.; Curtis J. Monroe, Lake Port, Gal.; T. Fitzhugh, Kansas City, Kan J. A. B. Bear, Palola, Kan.; Richard H. Smith, jr., Scotland Neck, N. C.; Wm. B. Gwathmey, Aitkin, Minn.; Francis Si-monds, Clarksville, Mo. War-Capt. Thomas Wm. Symonds, corps of engineers, to be major.

A change has occurred in the office of chief clerk of the bureau of navigation, Navy Department. Capt. Joseph Baumer of Alabama has been appointed to that office, vice Mr. W. V. Chardavoyne, also of Alabama, who has been transferred to a clerkship in the office of war records, Navy Department, filling the vacancy occasioned Department, filling the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Baumer's transfer to the other of-fice. It is said that the change is made solely in the interests of compatibility among the officers and employes of the ravigation bureau. Capt. Baumer was clerk to the House committee on naval af-fairs for many years during Secretary Her-bert's service as chairman.

The Most Prominent of Available Compromise Candidates.

WOULD BE A PLATFORM IN HIMSELF

His Chances if There is No Split at Chicago.

A POSSIBLE CLASH

Discussion of the Chicago convention brings out two propositions, which are stated with some emphasis: (1.) If the gold standard wins, the silve

democrats will either bolt outright, or else sulk through the campaign. (2.) If free silver wins, the gold demo crats will either bolt outright, or else sulk through the campaign.

Obviously, therefore, if a split is to be avoided, it would appear to be necessary for the democrats at Chicago to write a compromise platform, each faction conceding to the other something for the good of the party as a whole.

But a compromise platform will call for a compromise candidate, and where shall this man be found? Some of the most eminent of the democratic managers are weighing this question with care.

Carlisle Too Pronounced.

Mr. Carlisle's candidacy-and his letter will not take him out of the calculationcalls for an unequivocal declaration as to money. His position on that subject is thoroughly well defined. It is assumed that he would not change it to secure even a presidential nomination. He stands not only for sound money, but for all of the administra-tion's acts in support of the administra-tion's interpretation of sound money. His nomination would indorse the gold standard and the sale of bonds to replenish the depleted gold reserve. He could not, it is held, stand on a platform declaring for free silver, even with that qualifying clause of an international agreement attached.

Gov. Boies Out of It.

The candidacy of Gov. Boles is quite as definite on the other side. Lie himself leaves nothing in doubt on the subject. He is for free coinage at 16 to 1. He will not go to Chicago as a delegate, even, except upon a declaration in favor of free silver by the Iowa democracy. It is plain enough, then, that Gov. Boies could not stand on a platform that would answer for Mr. Carlisle. Free coinage, therefore, or Gov. Boies stands

Some Available Democrats. But there are democrats who could stand on a compromise platform, and their claims are now being canvassed by their friends. Gov. Matthews of Indiana, ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania and Col. William R. Morrison are on ically, they are well located, living in the great middle section, where the arguments of both the extreme east and the extrem be called a compromise section, and wel suited to produce a compromise nationa candidate on a compromise national platform.

Col. Morrison the Most Prominent. The most eminent of these men is Col. Morrison, and the politicians are discussing him with interest today. He has been so long in the public eye, and is so well known, it is not a difficult matter to sum him up as a candidate. He stands for tar-iff reform—is the author, indeed, of the policy-he has a conservative record as to in the Union army. His friends say of him as those of Mr. McKinley do of him, that he would be a platform in himself.

The Administration Opposed to Him But the most interesting point is thought to be the likelihood that a clash may come at Chicago over Col. Morrison between the administration and anti-administration men. It is a matter of common knowledge that Col. Morrison never goes to the White House. He and the President are not on good terms, and there is a widespread be-lief that the Morrison candidacy is unwelcome to the President. It so too, that prominent among Col. Morrison's admirers and supporters is Senator Hill, who is going to Chicago at the head of the New York delegation, and as such will cut an important figure in the proceedings. Will Mr. Hill bring Col. Morrison forward as a compromise candidate? And if he does, will the administration forces antag-

Carlisle Friendly to Him.

A clash of this kind would, it is thought very greatly embarrass one member of the administration. Mr. Carlisle and Col. Morrison have always sustained the most cordial relations toward each other. They were in perfect agreement while in Congress together on all public questions, and when Mr. Carlisle became Speaker of the House in the Forty-eighth Congress—a po-sition he attained through the active assistance of Col. Morrison-he made th inoisian chairman of ways and means. There is a belief, therefore, that if a fight should be made in the administration's name at Chicago on Col. Morrison, Mr. Carlisle would not be in sympathy with it. The two men have remained friends despite the lack of good feeling between the President and Col. Morrison, and it is not thought that their relations are likely to be disturbed by anything that may take place

OLD DUTCH ESTATES.

Folly of Spending Money in the Attempt to Secure Them. United States Consul Downs at Amsterdam writes to the Secretary of State requesting that the people of the United States be warned anew against the perfect folly of spending time or money toward the collection of what are known as "oid Dutch estates."

"For the past three months," says the consul, "inquiries on this subject are so numerous as to almost baffle replies and threaten to interfere seriously with the regular business of the office. The 'Anneke Jans' estate, the 'Croukheit' or 'Crouckheit' or 'Kroukheit' estate, the 'Van Cot' estate, the 'Van Dussen' estate, the 'Webber' estate, the 'Brandt' estate, the 'Mezger estate, are some of the fancy titles supposed to represent millions—actually esenting nothing. These estates do not exist. They are

myths, will-o'-the-wisps, fakes. The 'Bank of Holland,' in which the 'unclaimed millions' are alleged to be deposited, do lief that these estates originated in th brain of some rascally speculator or speculators, who, imposing on human credulity found many victims and fleeced them mos profitably. It these estates ever nat a bounded existence then they come clearly within the purview of the statute of limitation passed by the Dutch parliament in 185, which all unclaimed inheritances irrespond to the state. Every dollar spent in reference to these estates is so much money.

CUBAN RECOGNITION BY A BIG MAJORITY

TWO CENTS.

It is Believed That the President Will Take Radical Action.

Today's Vote is the Deliberate Judgment of Congress and Not an Emotional Expression.

The vote on the Cuban resolutions in the House this morning demonstrated that it was not merely under the impulse of excitement that the original resolutions were given such an immense majority. After weeks of deliberation, and in spite of great forts in antagonism by certain commercial interests and the most determined fight possible by members of the House and Senate opposed to the recognition of the insurgents, there were but ten votes more against the conference report than there were against the original resolutions. The House resolution was adopted March 2 by a vote of 262 to 17. The report was adopted today by a vote

This vote, it is expected, will satisfy the President that there is nothing emotional in the expression of opinion, but that it is the deliberate and earnest judgment of Congress that the Cubans should be recognized. The prevailing opinion is that he will be influenced by the resolutions, and their object will be recognized. tions, and their object will be accomplished. This is based upon the assumption that he cannot do otherwise under the circumstances.

The opinion is expressed by some that he The opinion is expressed by some that he will deliberate awhile and will finally take more radical action than suggested by the resolutions. Some expect him to take the ground that if anything at all is to be done by this country our interference should be made effective, to the degree of insuring Cuban independence.

MINISTER TERRELL HERE. He Was at the State Department To-

day, but Declined to Talk. Mr. Terrell, United States minister at Constantinople, arrived in Washington last the Speaker was about to declare the monight, and today reported his arrival at the tion carried when Mr. Hitt asked for the State Department. He had a long interview with Assistant Secretary Adee, who has been specially charged with the conduct of that branch of the diplomatic work of the department including Turkey, and described to him at length the conditions existing in Turkey when he left. Later he saw Secretary Olney, but only for a short time, and to pay his respects. A fuller exchange of views between them was left to future interviews, for the minister expects to remain in Washington for several days,

Mr. Terrell is looking remarkably well, and is much stouter than when he visited Washington two years ago. Touching the work of his mission, he was strictly noncommunicative, taking the view that be-yond the matters made public by the de-partment itself it was not for him to talk. He also remarked that the American pub-lic had later information than he of the progress of events in Turkey by means of cablegrams received while he was on the passage over the Atlantic. Not much more this list. They are all men of ability and could be gathered from the minister reecting his future movements. He expect to remain in Washington for some days yet, at least, but he is not prepared to say whether or not he will go to his home in Texas. It was evident that he intends to shape his movements by the wishes of th State Department officials and consult their convenience entirely. In response to the direct question as to how long he would be in the United States Mr. Terrell referred vaguely to the departmental regulations (permitting a leave of absence of sixty days from his post), and declined to say whether r not be intended to return to Turkey or

when. GIVEN FIFTY YEARS.

Plan Agreed on to Refund Pacific Railroad Debts.

subcommittees of the two which have been considering the Pacific railroad refunding bill have practically ar rived at an agreement.

The bill which they will report to their full committees is in all essential particulars the one which was outlined last week. The only material change is in the annual payment on principal, which is to be increased for the first ten years, so as to make the amount \$1,000 per day, or \$365,000, instead of \$300,000, as first provided for. The accrued interest is to be funded and counted as principal, and the entire debt carried at

2 per cent interest per annum. The annual payment for the second ten years is to be \$500,000, and after that time \$750,000, until the entire debt shall be dis-

This arrangement applies to both th Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Eystem, and the Southern Pacific is to stand good for the Central Pacific debt. sioux City and the Central branch are not ncluded in the settlement. It is calculate hat under this arrangement it will require about fifty years for the Central Pacine to somewhat longer time for the Northern

ECKINGTON ROAD.

The Condition of the Proposed Chang of Motive Power. Since the attorney for the District ren

dered an opinion that the Commissioners were without authority to approve a surface motor, with a view of changing the motive power of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home railway, considerable effort has been brought to bear to pass Senate bill 1886, which bill was drawn by the Commissioners, and received their hearty approval. This bill grants the company all rights necessary to change its motive power, leaving the time within which this is to be done to Congress. The bill also gives the company the right to issue and sell bonds covering the cost of the improvement. In view of this bill the Comnissioners have decided that they will tak no further action on the matter beyond arging the passage of the above bill.
It appears the railroad company has been

making arrangements for putting on a sur-face motor, and has gone so far as to apply to the Commissioners for the approva of the new motive power. The Commission ers were willing to approve this system, bu decided to get the views of the attorney for the District before taking final action. At torney Thomas' opinion was a surprise. the Commissioners had not thought of the provision which required all companies de-siring to change their metive power to apply within two years. The time limit, as Attorney Thomas explained, had expired, and the Commissioners were without authority em believe the time has come when th Eckington road should be compelled change its motive power. If the bill about there is no doubt the Commissioners will approve a surface motor

APPROVED BY METHODISTS. The Refusal of the House to Appr

printe for Sectarian Institutions. NEW YORK, April 6.-At today's session of the Methodist Episcopal conference for the New York district a resolution was adopted without opposition approving of the action of the House of Representatives at Washington in refusing to vote further appropriations to sectarian schools.

After the vote the members of the conference arose and sang the hymn "America."

Passage of the Conference Cuban Resolutions by the House.

RESULT GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

Politics and Small Post Offices

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

Discussed in the Senate.

There was a very large attendance in the galleries of the House today to witness the final action on the Cuban resolutions, and also in anticipation of an exciting contest over the attempt to be made to pass the river and harbor bill under the suspension of the rules. Many of the spectators were strangers from New York. Under the agreement made Saturday the vote on the adoption of the report of the conferees on the Cuban resolutions was the first thing in order after the reading of the journal.

Before Chairman Hitt demanded the reg-ular order Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, presented for the information of the House a letter from the information of the House a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture notifying him that in deference to what seemed the unanimous desire of the House of Representatives, he had telegraphed accepting the proposition to put the seeds to be distributed by Congressmen into packages of five instead of fifteen packets (making 2,025,000 packages instead of 675,000). The members expressed their gratification by applauding the announcement.

The Cuban Resolutions Adopted.

Mr. Hitt then demanded the regular order. The Speaker put the question on the adoption of the conference report. The great swelling chorus of ayes was followed by a feeble scattering negative vote, and yeas and nays. Yielding to the appeals of many members, however, he withdrew it. Mr. Boutelle (Me.), who had made himself Mr. Boutelle (Me.), who had made himself conspicuous by his opposition to the report, made no effort to secure the yeas and nays, and the report would have been declared adopted had not Mr. Tucker (Va.), a member of the foreign affairs committee, who has opposed the Cuban resolutions, at this juncture stepped forward and demanded a record-making yote and the roll was called. record-making vote, and the roll was called.

The report was adopted, 244-27. The announcement was greeted with a great demonstration on the floor, which was taken up by the galleries.

The River and Harbor Bill. As soon as the tumult had subsided Mr. Hooker (N. Y.), chairman of the river and harbor committee moved to suspend the rules and pass the river and harbor bill. He asked that the reading of the bill be dispensed with, but Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) objected to passing a bill carrying millions of dollars without the formality of read-

Mr. Hooker attempted to effect an arrangement about the time for debate. Unsuspend the rules but thirty minutes are allowed on a side, but he asked that the time for debate be extended to 3 o'clock. To this Mr. Gibson (Tenn.) objected, and the bill was then read

The reading of the bill consumed one and one-half hours. Hooker asked that the time for debate be extended until 4 o'clock. Mr. Hepburn Iowa) protested, saying that the bill involved the appropriation of \$63,000,000, Some amendments had been reported only this morning, and he submitted that this extraordinary expenditure should not be authorized without due debate. He suggested that the time for debate be extended intil 5 o'clock. Mr. Maguire (Cal.) asked whether opportunity would be offered for amendment. Being informed that there would not be he objected. Subsequently he attempted to withdraw his objection, but Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) renewed it, and the debate was entered upon, twenty minutes being allowed on a side.

The Contract System. A few minutes were given to Mr. Burton (Ohio), a member of the river and harbor

committee, who particularly exploited the

contract system extended by the bill to thirty-two new projects. THE SENATE. Many of the Senators who have been prominent of late in the affairs of their states were back in the Senate today, includ-

Harris of Tennessee, Lindsay of Kentucky, braska. Among the bills favorably reported was one to prevent wholesale divorces in the

ing Senators Chandler of New Hampshire,

territories by requiring one year's residence before application for divorce. To Pension Gen. Casey's Widow Mr. Frye of Maine introduced a bill to pen-

sion the widow of Gen. Thomas L. Casey, chief engineer of the army, on the retired list at \$100 per month. Mr. Allison was about to proceed with consideration of the post office appropriation bill when Mr. Call (Fla.) asked to go on with the Cuban resolution offered by him some days ago, proposing the immediate use of the United States navy to protect American citizens in Cuba, and to prevent barbarities. Mr. Allison insisted, however, that the appropriation bills were of supreme importance, and must be kept to the front.

Mr. Call then gave notice that he would

nove to take up his Cuban resolutions tonorrow. Inquiries by Mr. Hale (Maine) as to the parliamentary status of the resolu-tions indicated that Mr. Call would meet with opposition in returning to the Cubar

Post Office Appropriation Bill. The post office appropriation bill was the taken up, the pending question being that of

consolidating country and suburban post offices as adjuncts to city or metropolitan districts. Mr. Wolcott advocated the reform as essential to the vast postal service of the country, small post offices being created at the rate of over 2,000 a year, and the aggregate army of 70,000 postmasters main-He believed the change would do away with the system of giving post offices as rewards for political services, the democratic grocery store keeper running the post office one administration, and the republican

grocery store keeper running it the next Postmaster General Commended

Mr. Wolcott said he was by no means

friendly with the present adiministration, yet he desired to commend the able and intelligent conduct of the postal administration under Postmaster General Wilson. The Senator added that this was a move toward throwing off the domination of the toward throwing off the domination of the spoils system from the postal service.

"Civil service is," he said, "largely an acquired taste, but any public man who has remained here through an opposing administration and has seen men appointed to office as a reward for political dirty work, unworthy men, not fit to hold office, many of them unintelligent and unprincipled men, an appropriate the virtues of civil service."

can appreciate the virtues of civil service."

Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Gorman joined issue

when the former referred to some misleading statements that had been made as to the absorption of Ellicott City by Baltimore, which, said Mr. Wolcott, might haw